OUR CIVIL SERVICE ABROAD.

American Representatives at the Courts of Foreign Nations Interesting Revelations A Peep Behind the Scenes at our Far-off Diplomatic Agents.

LONDON, May 1, 1869.—Your correspondent has travelled over just one-half of the Eastern hemisphere. Abyssinia, Arabia, India, Egypt, Crete, Syria, Palestine, Turkey in Asia and Turkey in Europe, Greece, the Cyclades, Italy, France, Spain, England, and Southern Russia have I visited. Much that I have seen has been detailed already in sweetest morsels-tidbits, revelations of foreign matters concerning commerce, public works, finance, politics, wars, history, varied with descriptions of the chronological distributions of the different empires, kingdoms, states, republics, colonies, over which my erratic footsteps led. The every-day life of the various peoples inhabiting these countries have Less days transportant and every publicies in have I also dwelt upon, and every publicist in America Lhope has been considerably enlight-ened thereby. But now, after your correspondent's return to England, preparatory to another extensive journey which your agent tells me I am to take, and acting upon a suggestion given to me by your agent, do I find myself called upon to touch upon another topic, which hitherto I have not done, and this is "Our Civil " With the view to make ou generous republic acquainted with the actual resent condition of the American diplomatic body abroad, do I open my portfolio and extract such information as notes taken upon the spot will afford me.

Paraphrasing once more, so that no selfishness or unworthy motives may be ascribed to your correspondent by your readers, let me state before commencing my work that whatever revelations are herein contained may be believed. because I can have no object whatever in distorting any actuality with which I am acquainted and are berein set down. Articles referring to the same subject on which I am about to write, have at intervals appeared in some of the American magazines, but they were not written by me, nor by an impartial observer of events and actions; they were the emissions of interested persons-of men already in the employment of he Government-of an American Consul now on Your correspondent was at his elbow while he wrote one, and of a verity I could not help but smile at the platitudes and arrogant postulates upon which he was enlarging for the ourpose of obtaining from Government a larger

Would it be believed if I were to state that the American public are the worst represented at foreign courts of any other nation on the earth? And yet such is the fact, Why? Because the majority of our representatives have not been chosen as the most eligible for their present positions, but are appointees of a set of politicians. whose chief aim and study is how to dispose of their friends. It is natural for men to think of their own friends and relations first, but if these friends and relations are totally incapacitated to perform the set duties, they do themselves rievous wrong in persisting to retain them in their situations. How very wrong, how very sinful is it, then, when politicians, though convinced of their friends' incapacity and want of intellect, persist in using their influence to pre serve unfit appointees in public office, when each passing day of such officeship is at the expense of our national dignity. But let the reader pay attention and follow me while I indicate some ustances of real absurdities,

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES. Starting at the initial point on the route to the uropean Continent, we find ourselves in the neigh-orhood of the Court of St. James—the English Court. Mr. Reverdy Johnson (no. I should have said. in newspaper parlance, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson) is the appointee at this Court. Hen. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, is a gentleman, a scholar, and a states. man. High and necessary qualifications these are before a thinking man can find it in his heart to sanction so important an appointment as an ambassador or the representative of a nation. Mr. Johnson has now been in office some months. Those who have traced his career thus far must have arrived at some conclusions concerning his capability and adaptibility for this very important post. We all know, and it is apparent to the most casual observer. that Mr. Johnson is a gentleman and a scholar. But of the other qualification, what of it? Can any intelli-gent American place him among the category of statesmen? No, not one. What has he done, then, to forfeit that name? This, chiefest of all. He has, "like another Lamartine, sacrificed the reputation of a man of action and the statesman to speeches. In striking contrast to his caim, dispassionate predecessor, does the conduct of Mr. Johnson appear. Before the most slowly deliberative people in the world he commenced his diplomatic duties with stump speeches. For awhile he was listened to with respect. His eminent office demanded that, and Englishmen listened to the American representative with a respect blended with curiosity. But his speeches became vapid and uninteresting, simply because they were but commonplace rehearsals of what the people had heard from his own mouth, and had read in every paper scores of times before. His dogmatic and imperious expressions, effects of premature condusions on his part concerning the Alabama claims. clusions on his part concerning the Alabama claims, were caught up and ridiculed by a people who, more than all others, detest clap-trap speeches, and are seidom prone to hasty declarations. As we wish to stand well in the eyes of the world, all earnest, thoughtful Americans must deplore this lack of fact on the part of Mr. Johnson. In the minds of the inhabitants of the British isles, he has established the fact, beyond all doubt, that we are still in the Martin Chuzzlewit era, and that stamp speaking is still Chuzzlewit era, and that stump speaking is still idiosyncratic of native born Americans. He also ex-posed himself to unkind remarks, if not insuits. The Saturday Review was in its glory, and many were the pungent sarcasms levelled at our unfortunate Minis-ter's head for his guileless remarks before beet-eating corporations and insolent members of mechanic in ditutes. I confess to having felt, with several other differences to having left, with several other Americans, as if I were sitting on thorns white erra-le Mr. Johnson made his extraordinary tour over England, and what wayward spirit prompted him to declaim, with the feeble diffusiveness so characteristic of him, before every beef-faced, fat-brained sans culative that thought fit to call upon him for a speech, is beyond my knowledge. Andrew Johnson's tour was not more undignified or more out of place than Mr. Reverdy Johnson's was. His reasons were—according to his own statements—he hoped to cement in bonds still firmer the love existing between the two nations and to ease from English minds the idea. nations, and to erase from English minds the idea that the American people entertained hostile feelings towards England. Very laudable indeed, we must admit, but was it his place to halt at every petty village to disseminate his opinions? What is the press for? Whatever feelings animate Americans generally find their way to the editorial columns of the American journals, and if they concern England and her interests they are republished in English journals. Not for a day have they been at fault as yet to discern the tendency of public opinion in America. No other American Minister ever thought it incumbent upon him to act as a newsman or an oracle to the country he was accredited. Why should Mr. Johnson constitute himself as the mouthpiece of the American nation? Only that he was born for a stamp orator, and his predilection for speech-making usurped his dignity nations, and to erase from English minds the idea Only that he was born for a stump orator, and his predilection for speech-making usurped his dignity and his duty. I fear also that there is a good deal of parasitism in the man, else why should he be so ready to accommodate himself to the desires of the aristocracy, when we know so well the anti-American feeling with which they have always been imbued? If any of your readers doubt the existence of such a feeling, let them remind themselves of the epiphonematic exclamations which greeted his withdrawal from an aristocratic drawing-room:—"How your like a Yankee he is, to be sure; he is full of epiphonematic exclamations which greeted his withdrawal from an aristocratic drawing-room;—"How
very like a Yankee he is, to be sure; he is full of
Yankee buncombe." Since the happy termination
of the civil war in America we are generally very proud of the word Yankee, because it
indicates a party that was victorious; but with an
Englishman the word Yankee is the embodiment of
self-conceit and low cunning. He never thinks of
its innocent origin or of its local application, formerly
meant to imply a citizen? of New England, but regards
the word as meaning that of a person whose sentiments are antagonistic to England and Englishmen.
It is time that intelligent Americans, especially
American ambassadors, snould remember thatthough
buncombism and mountebankism, though suitable
to political mass meetings and stump speakers of
foreigners not trained to that perfected liberty which
we enjoy, nor accustomed to that language and action. Mr. Johnson will also do well to remember
that there must be harmony and sympathy between
an andience and a speaker before a speech can have
effect.

The next subject is that of the embassy to Russia, the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. Our representative at this Court is the Hon. Cassius M. Clay. Mr. Clay is an American state. clay. Mr. Clay is an American statesman of distinguished abilities. He was an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and gave a proof of his sincerity by freeing his own slaves. He was born in Kentucky in 1816, studied for the bar, and after holding the position of a member of Congress, was in 1861 appointed Minister to Russia on the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He subsequently resigned the appointment, and returned to America, to take part in the civil war which was then raging. Mr. Clay found, however, that though his patriotism and sympathy for the cause had prompted him to resign his Callet at Madrid found that he had surreptitiously of the clay found his patriotism and sympathy for the cause had prompted him to resign his Callet at Madrid found that he had surreptitiously of the civil of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of Madrid, under the privileges chandles into the city of the habot, has a member of the diplomatic body, he chandles into the city of the habot, has a member of the diplomatic back, has a member of the diplomatic back, has a member of the diplomati

diplematic position at St. Petersburg, his services as a general were not appreciated so much as his diplematic abilities had hitherto been, so after a temporary elevation to a general, and tasting of the pleasure which wearing military gold lace gives, Mr. Clay was roadily induced by Mr. Lincoln to return to St. Petersburg.

Admiral Lessonsky, of the Russian navy, recommended to Mr. C. M. Clay, for his secretary, a Mr. Jeremiah Curtin, and upon an introduction and after a little private confabulation, Mr. Curtin was engaged. But soon after Mr. Curtin's arrival at St. Petersburg, Mr. Clay found himself weigheddown by an incubus. Wherever he went or whatever he attempted to do, there was evidently some influence tempted to do, there was evidently some influence impeding his actions, and being blest with a fair share of common sense and discernment when pricked into it, was not slow in tracing these stuperying and oppressive influences to their source, who was no other than his secretary, Jere miah Curtin, who, through some moral obliquity in his constitution, deemed it a kind of duty to conspire to watch and to hinder his superior's movements. Hence arose the mutual recriminations and petty accusations which were made by one to the other, until the scenes at the 1 nited States Legation became the common table-talk of the Muscovite capital. Clay charges Curtin with inattention to his business, leaving his office for months togethe without asking his superior's permission, and "doin all kinds of mean tricks, you know,' know" sums up unaccountable things with which we are supposed to be well aware. And Curtin charges Mr. Clay with being weak and inefficient, of making social troubles with his rancorous querulous

making social troubles with his rancorous querulous-ness and biting tongue.

Besides these things there has been a stigma upon the United States Legation ever since Mr. Clay's return to St. Petersburg, which arose from a harm-less affair of the heart, but which once threatened to ecome momentous. It seems, so report says, that It. Clay was rather captivated with the daughter of n Irish lady—an adventuress—who resided in a an Irish lady—an advents house near the Legation, The adventuress had a but the citizen, though perhaps, had intentions outrage upon her daughter, ous charge; but Mr. Clay stoutly denied it, and stated if was a consideracy to force money out him; and this was in reality the L. Every one, however, did or would not believe that it was a conspiracy, and among them was the gruff, fungous-fused British Ambassador, Sir Andrew Buchanan, who obstinately urged the woman to push the prosecution, and this man further wrote to his Government for Justructions. It might bave become most serious had not the Prince Gortschakoff come to the rescue. The Prince saw through the mesh which had almost entangled the American Minister, and at once compelled the woman to hush up the case and scandal instantly, or she would have to leave the capital. This energetic proceeding of the Prince effectually terminated the gross charge. But now, indeed, has not enough been shown in the sketch to show that our legation at St. Petersburg is not fitly representing our leauntry—that, on the contrary, it is a weak, impotent thing?

THE "AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE COURT OF THE Mr. Edward Joy Morris is our Minister at the Turk ish Court. He is an author of some celebrity. He is a profound and refined scholar, an able critical writer, and it is for those qualities, I believe, he was appointed to the high office he now occupies. He knew nothing of the Turkish language nor of Turkish customs, save what he had gleaned on a few weeks travel in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. He had now been trained in the wasterns of diffusion. had never been trained in the mysteries of macy; but, being a gentleman, an author, and a po-itical writer who find assisted some Senator int office, he was appointed Minister of the United States to Constantinople. It was never ascert whether Mr. Morris was a man of judgment he was despatched to the diplomatic post he has oc supled for the space of eight years. Sufficient for hose who sent him was it that he had given what aid there in him lay towards pushing some politi-cians into office. But this sketch is not for the purpose of enlarging upon any deficiencies that may be attributed to Mr. Morris, but to show that had be possessed self-command and judgment, there would have been no necessity for the scandal which is bruited about in upper tensiom of the Tarkish metro-

The Secretary of this Legation is Mr. John Brown, not a relative of the old patriarch Brown, whose name is now immortal, but a descendant of the Brown family, eminent as we all know it is, powerful also, when one takes into consideration the numerous branches found in all quarters of the globe, distinguished under the familiar surname of Brown. This Mr. John Brown has been Secretary of the Legation at this court, or First Dragoman, as it is technically called, for the last twenty or twenty-five years, at a salary of \$3000 per annum. He understands the Turkish language perfectly, and in more senses than one has become completely Turki more senses than one has become completely Turki-fied, if I may be allowed to use that expression, which means that he is a Turk in every way save by birth. Except the most ardent lover of his country and of its institutions, no one can find fault with Mr. Brown. But travellers know well the influence that an apathetic climate like Turkey has during has lapse of years upon the frame of the very purest American. Even our missionaries, though prompted to their duties by the love of God, suffer from the instituous innovations of frepical climates, and we generally find them, though exerting extraordinary powers to check the apathy which gradually stead over them in the course of a few years, until they succumb, and the anathy is unconquerable. So it i in the case of Mr. Brown. He has been too long a resident of Constantinople for real work and for the interests of our country. Fifteen years ago he should have been recalled, and I have no doubt he would then have been able to present a clean sheer for labor performed. But now I fear it is a different thing, at least so every one is to suppose from the accounts given travellers upon their arrival at Constantinople. To come to the point of the story at once—it is a well-known fact that the Minister of the United States at the Sublime Porte and his Secretary

of Legation do not agree.

First, Mr. Morris charges Mr. Brown with being un-Americanized; of inattention to the business of the Legation; of altering documents to be presented. to the Turkish officials to suit his own purpose; conspiring against him; of sending faise informati against him to the State Department at Washingto and of many other things, which his secretary should

not do.

Second. Mr. Brown charges Mr. Morris with incapacity and many other things, which I need not mention here, all being sadly derogatory to his character as a gentleman and the representative of our great republic. Who is wrong and who is right is not for me to judge. Suffice it that the minister and his secretary are lighting, quarrelling and snarling. What we all know is that an American minister and his secretary should arree, and not bring the ing. What we all know is that an American minister and his secretary should agree, and not bring the reputation of their country into disrepute. There should be confidence between them, I think it an utter impossibility for them to do their duty properly if one conspires against the other. What would a merchant say it he found his clerk abusing his confidence? What would a patient say if he his confidence? What would a patient say if he found that his physician was proclaiming his infirmities to the world, or what would a client say if he found his counsel publishing his sins to the public? The feelings of Mr. Morris may be imagined, then, when he has proofs that his secretary has been conspiring against him. But, apart from these, the charges made by one of the parties against the other are so incredible that i dare not suily my letter by recapitulating them. The very thought of them is sufficient to cause one to blush. What has been above stated ought to be sufficient to give the American public an idea of how matters stand at the United States Legation at Constantinople. United States Legation at Constantinople.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE SPANISH COURT. Mr. John P. Hale, of the State of New Hampshire, s the representative of the United States who was accredited to the Court of Madrid some three years ago. Mr. Horatio Justus Perry is the Secretary of the Legation. There are several people in existence to-day who will hippantly say that in his prime Mr. John P. Hale was a "very smart man," not able, but "clever, dexterous," as a lawyer—for that was his profession. After surveying him lately, with sharp critical glances, and analyzing each look and gesture, I came to the conclusion that if he had ever been a "very smart man," a clever, dexterous man, there were not extant the slightest vestige of any such desterity or smartless when I saw him, and such dexterity or smarriness when I saw him, and it would be a hard matter to make any man with a grain of common sense in him, seeing him just now for the first time, believe that John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Minister at Madrid, had even been a snart man. If he possessed his full mental powers when he first went to Madrid, I should be untruthful if I said that he pos-sesses them now. A species of mania has already overtaken him, which I believe to be symptomatic of the dotage that is not far off. Poor, poor, old man! There is a wandering, unsettled look about him, a shiftless, aimless character, which becomes apparent at once, and 1 say it is a sin, a shame to our manhood and a disgrace to the nation, to have kept him "mouldering in his sinecure" so long corr mannood and a disgrace to the nation, to have kept him "mouhiering in his sinecure" so long. Some strange fatality must have dogged the footsteps of the State Department when they could not discover this venerable entity, this wreck of a man occupying a diplomatic position during one of the most critical periods that Spain has gone through. But apart from the imbecility which, apparently, characterizes him now, there has been a grave charge made against him of introducing goods and merchandise into the city of Madrid, under the privileges which, as a member of the diplomatic body, he enjoys; in short, he has been accused of smuggling. This charge is not one tramped up by any enemy of his—for, poor man, who would injure such as he?—but it is notorious, and has been noticed by the Spanish Congress. The question was asked the other day, before the whole house, by Don Alcazar, whether there were not papers in the State office relative to the proceedings that were to be instituted against Mr. Hale for the abuse of his frank. The Foreign Office at Madrid found that he had surreptitiously

brought in very many more bales of carpets than were necessary to carpet his house; that there had been, in fact, enough introduced to have carpeted three royal palaces.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE COURT OF PORTUGAL Minister Harvey, at Lisbon, is not a very popular man with the good, easy people of the Portuguese capital. He is what they call "a mean man," the definition of which they give as a man who accepts everybody's invitations, but never invites in return. They say the citizen does not live who has tasted of edibles at his table, while Mr. Harvey, on the other hand, dines out every day of the year almost. Strange to say, the United States naval officers corporate these assertions: they also say that he is Stringe to say, the Chicu States havai onneers cor-roborate these assertions; they also say that he is a "mean man." He never gives them dinners. He never even invited Admiral Goldsborough or Farragut to his honse. This last is bad, very bad, if true. He should at least have shown the courtesy of a gentleman to these two great heroes, which perhaps would have cost him in all just ten dollars, and the Admirals, being gentlemen, would have reciprocated the courtesy very readily. I have no doubt, which would have diminished the expense a third.

But there is a charge made against him which is not consistent with the law hald down for the guid-ance of officers in the service of the United States Government, viz., that he writes to newspapers for pecuniary pay, which he performs in a very ingent-ous manner. It is said that he is the correspondent of an Americae newspaper, who is supposed to write from Paris. This is in toto centra to the law. Perhaps a change might be beneficial here also, as in the others which I have sketched out. AMERICAN AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS AT OTHER PLACES.

We possess some men, however, who forget not We possess some their country, who forget not that they are American gentlemen, supposed to represent one of the grandest nations on earth, whose characters are spotless, and of these, of the rank of ambassador, are: Marsh, at Florence; Tuckerman, at Athens Bancroft, at Berlin; Dix, at Paris, and Bartlett, at Stockholm. We have also very many first rate mer Stockholm. We have also very many first rate men as Consuls, of whom we may mention Farrell, at Cadiz; Conway, at Marseilles; Goodfellow, Consul General, at Constantinopie; Johnson, at Beyrout; Webb, at Zanzibar; the Consul-General at Calcutta, our Consul at Bombay; Seward, at Shanghae, and several others. But then we have Consuls and Consul-Generals who are nothing more than low drunkards, brutes, who disgrace the very name of man, and then we have men who are in other ways utterly unfit to hold office, and General Grant should exercise the very greatest care that such men as ar totally incapacitated from performing their duties mentally as well as morally, should no longer be eproach to the nation of which he is the elected

CHAMPION

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO. NEW YORK, April 10, 1869. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, Gents:-On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by barglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burgiar-Proof work recommended

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some sales are still manufactured worthy of the DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES.

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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SEWING MACHINES.

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF FAMILY SEWING.

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIP-TION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS, VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPEE, AND RELIABLE

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And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

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DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SUR-GEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at high filtroary No. 990 MARSHALL Street Elege Poplar.

CITY ORDINANCES.

R ESOLUTION
School Buildings in the Eleventh and Fourth

Resolved, By the Select and Common Collinols of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated the 12th day of May, 1869, between the City of Philadel-phia of the one part, and George H. Brinkworth of the other part, for the erection of school buildings for the price or sum of twelve thousand four hundred dollars, at the northeast corner of Shippen and Guilford streets, in the Fourth ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Franklin Knight and Elwood Allen are hereby approved as sureties

And the contract dated the 1st day of May, 1869, between the City of Philadelphia of the one part, and Thomas McCarty of the other part, for the erec-tion of school buildings for the price or sum of thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars, on the east side of Third street, below Green street, in the Eleventh ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Joseph McCabe, John Suberlieh, and Ben-jamin H. Brown, the sureties therefor, are hereby

President of Common Council.

ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council, Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini te thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-uine (A.

DANIEL M. FOX.

A N ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department
of Markets and City Property for the Construction
of a Public Proper of a Public Pound.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property, for the purpose of creeting a suitable building, etc., on the city lot, between Corinthian avenue, Twenty-second, Parrish, and Brown streets, to be used as a Public Pound; and warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property in conformity with existing ordinances.

ormity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council,

BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Connell, WILLIAM S. STOKLEY

President of Select Council.
Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Do ain) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine 5 18 1t

R SOLUTION Of Congratulation to the City of San Francisco Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. That we send our heart greetings to our sister City of the Golden Gate. We have heard of the driving of the last spike, the forg ing of the last bar in the Iron enain which binds the East to the West, which binds the city on the Delaware with her sister on the shores of the far-off Pacific May the completion of the Pacific Railroad give an other assurance of our Union. May it last until the last period of recognised time.

And that a copy of the above be sent to the Mayor of the city of San Francisco in the name of the city

President of Common Council. ROBERT BETBELL,

Assistant Clerk of Select Conneil.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of May Amio Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine

DANIEL M. FOX.

A N ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the Department
of Markets and City Property to pay for Services in
Procuring English Sparrows for the City.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property to pay John W. Bardsley for ser-

vices rendered in procuring sparrows lately imported by this city. And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City JOSEPH F. MARCER. President of Common Council.

ROBERT BETHELL. Assistant Clerk of Select Council,
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council,

Approved this fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini ne thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

A N ORDINANCE Making an Appropriation to Pay the Assess-ment Bill for the Sewer in front of Norris Square. Section 1. The Select and Common Conneils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain. That the sum of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the assessment bill for sewer against the Norris Square, the said sewer being laid on the line of Diamond street; and warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property in accordance with existing ordinances
JOSEPH F. MARCER,

President of Common Coun BENJAMIN H. HAINES,

Clerk of Select Council.

WILIAM S. STOKLEY,

President of Select Council.

Approved this liftsenth day of May, Anno
comini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine

A D 18790 DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

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THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES. THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

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